



**Pratt & Whitney**  
A United Technologies Company



**United  
Technologies  
Research Center**

---

## ***Microturbine Generators for FC/MTG Hybrid Power Systems***

**Michael Sahm, Fellow, Turbomachinery and Energy Conversion**

**Tom Rosfjord, Microturbine Program Leader**

**United Technologies Research Center**

**Presentation to the Second DOE/UN International Conference and  
Workshop on Hybrid Power Systems**

**17 April 2002**



# ***Rapid Birth and Evolution of Distributed Generation Strategy***

## **Base Program launched with DTE Energy Technology March 2000**

- Driving DTE Energy Technology's ENT400 package
- DTE Energy: controls, power switching & package
- Turbo Genset Company: generator & inverter
- PWC: ST5 natural gas fuel turbine

## **Growth path established:**

- ✓ Prove out base machine
- Adapt base machine through component improvement
- Couple with bottoming cycle to achieve DOE goal of 40% efficiency

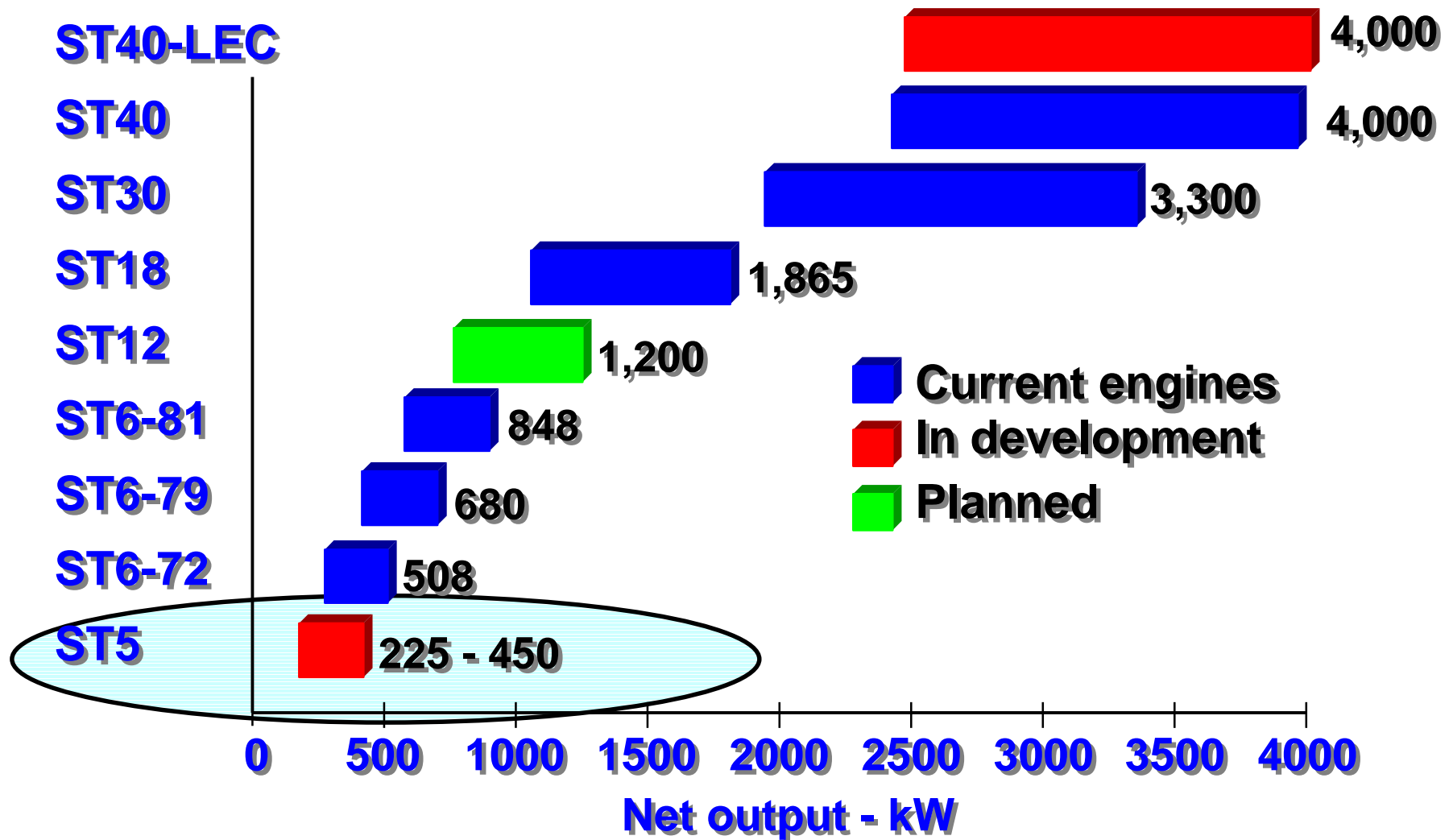
## **2002 Milestones leading to 40% Electrical Efficiency Demonstration in 2004**

- ✓ Feb 2002: Demonstrate 80 kW from ORC
- Aug 2002: Demonstrate 5-point increase in system electrical efficiency with ORC
- Sep 2002: Perform integrated microturbine/ORC test (September 02)
- Nov 2002: Demonstrate combustor emissions technology for  $\text{NO}_x < 7$  ppm and  $\text{CO} < 10$  ppm



## ***P&W INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS – Base Machine Selection***

### **ISO-BASELOAD POWER**





## ST5 Engine Package

### Recuperator

- Removable for integration with CHP and FC systems

### Generator

- gearless high speed generator by TGC

### Free Power Turbine

- Improves turn down performance

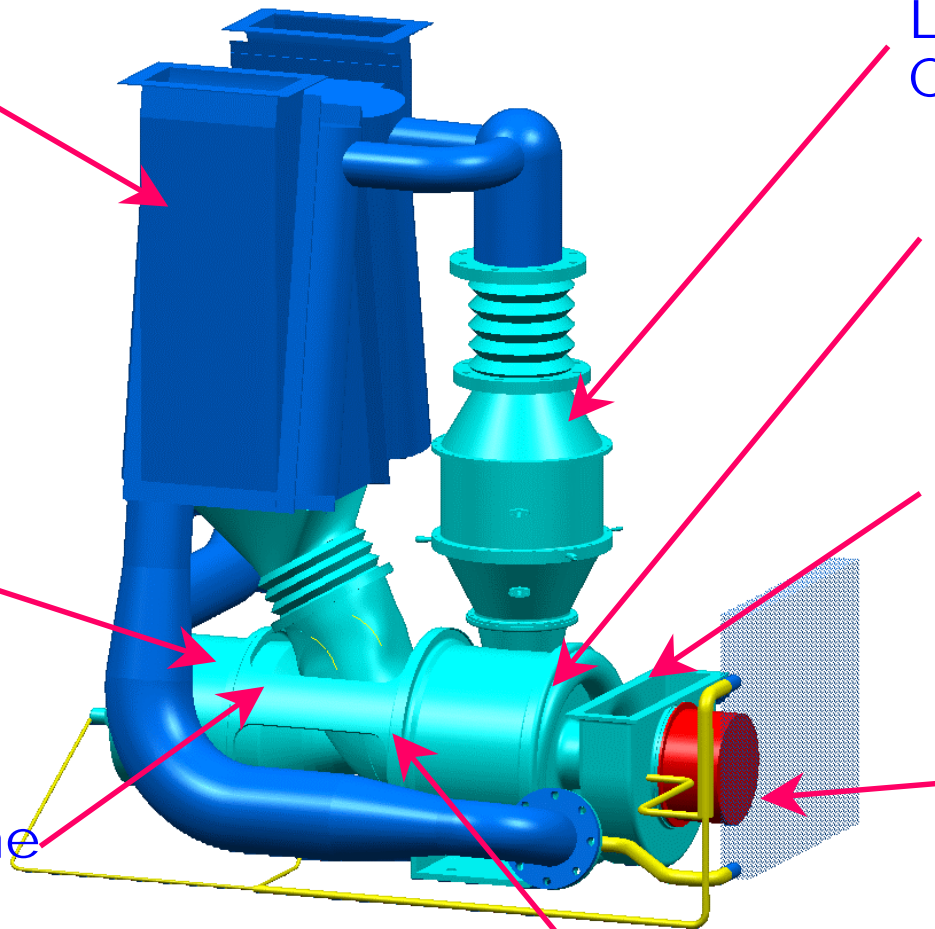
### LEC Combustor

### Single stage compressor

### Ported Inlet

### Starter

### Oil-free air bearing system





## ***Base Engine is a High Efficiency MTG***

**8:1 Pressure ratio - aero based on PW207 but no common P/N**

- Redesigned for low cost production and operation

**Convertible from recuperated (prime) to simple-cycle**

	<b>@ shaft</b>	<b>@ terminals</b>
<b>Rated Power:</b>		
- ISO day, (59°F) :	<b>467kW</b>	<b>400kW</b>
- Hot day, (95°F) :	<b>390kW</b>	<b>333kW</b>
<b>Thermal efficiency</b>		
- $\eta$ recuperated :	<b>34%</b>	<b>30%</b>
- $\eta$ simple cycle:	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>

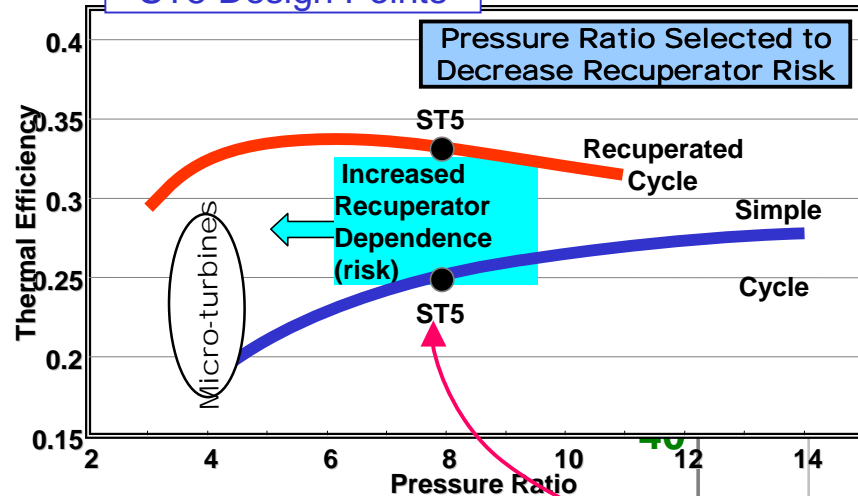
**Low emissions (base load natural gas fuel)**

- NO<sub>x</sub> < 10 ppm      CO < 20 ppm UTC Distributed Generation  
Growth Path Aligned with DOE Goals



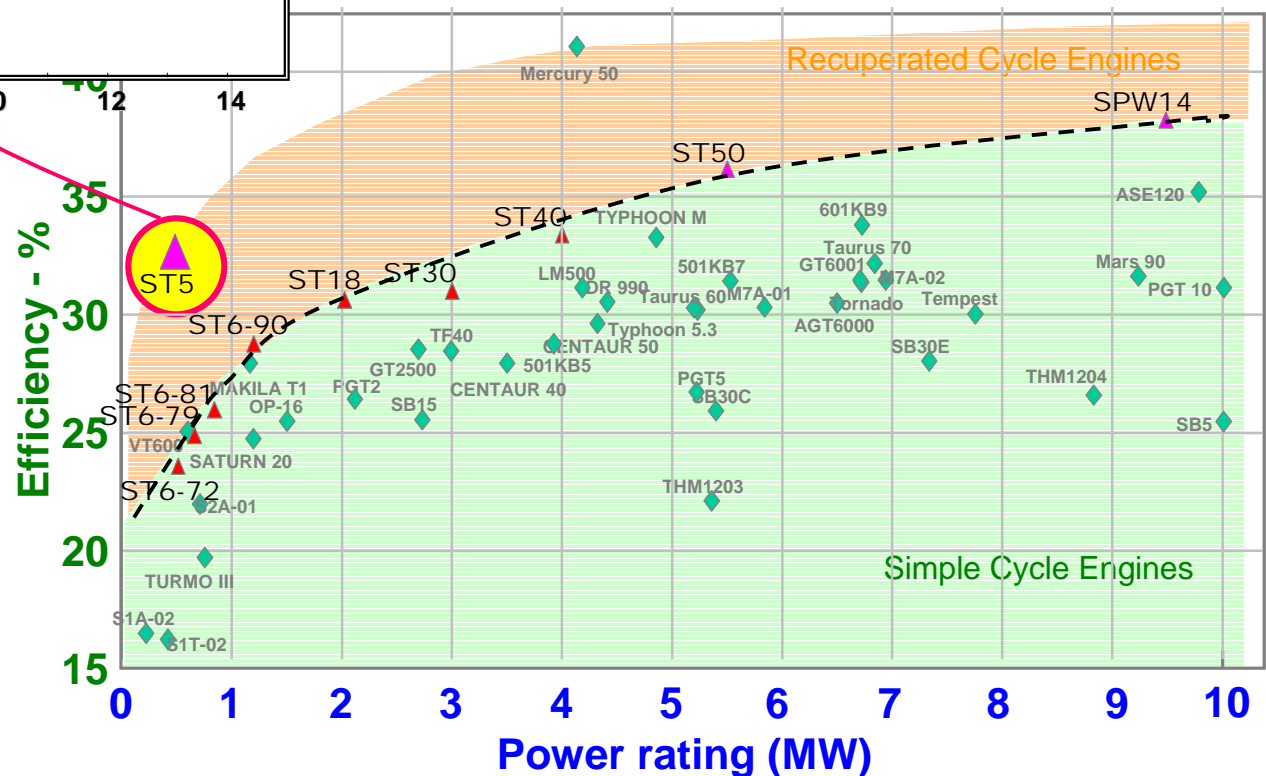
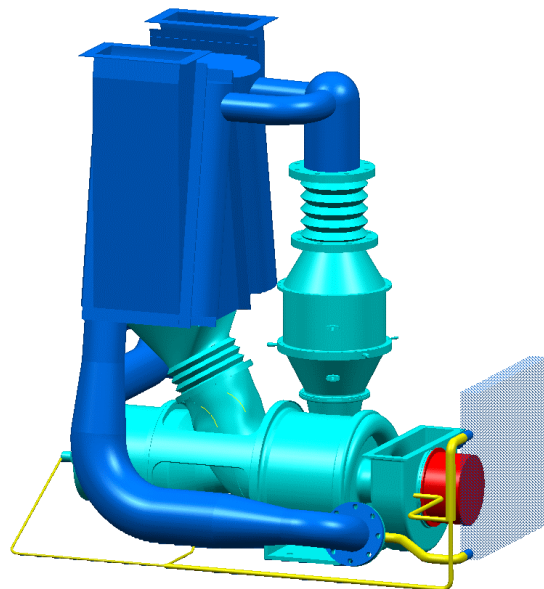
## P&WC ENGINES – Proven Performance

ST5 Design Points



ST5 Recuperated Cycle parameters obtain:

- best performance
  - optimal choice of OPR + T4, with
- balanced risk
  - recuperator performance vs. specific power, and
- achievable component life
  - recuperator materials limits

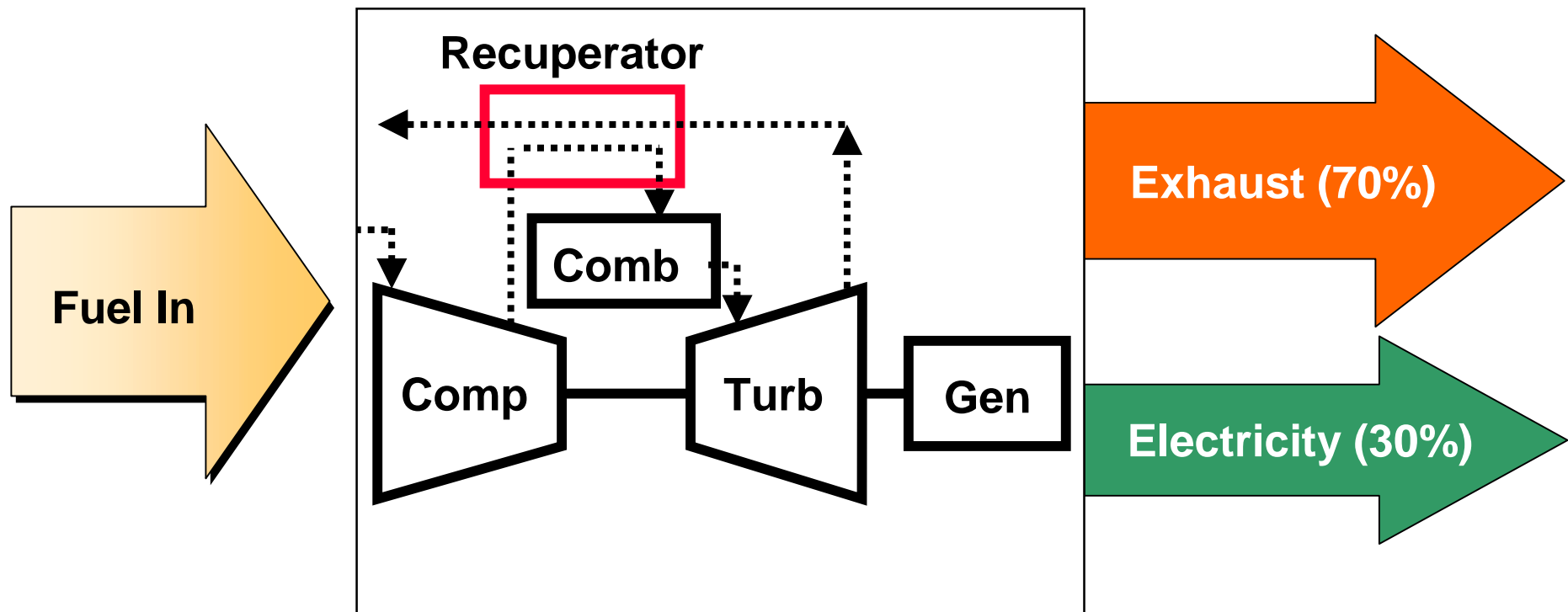




## *Right System Delivers **Affordable** Performance*

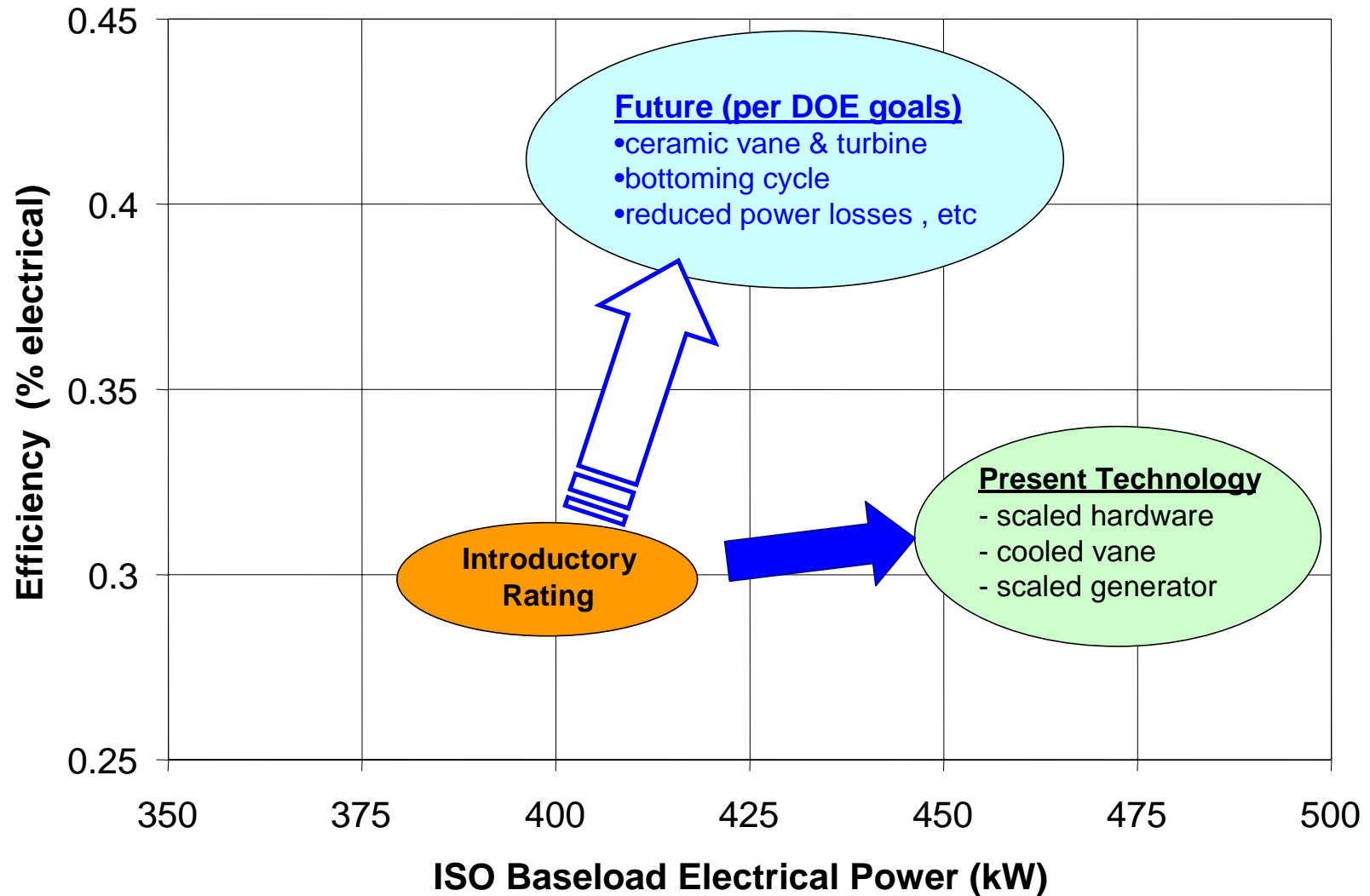
### System combines performance and economics

- PWC ST5 drives a 30% electrical efficiency microturbine system
  - Recuperated gas turbine engine @ PR = 8
  - Exhaust flow @ 5 lb/s, ~700F





## ***Growth Strategy - Targets High System Efficiency***



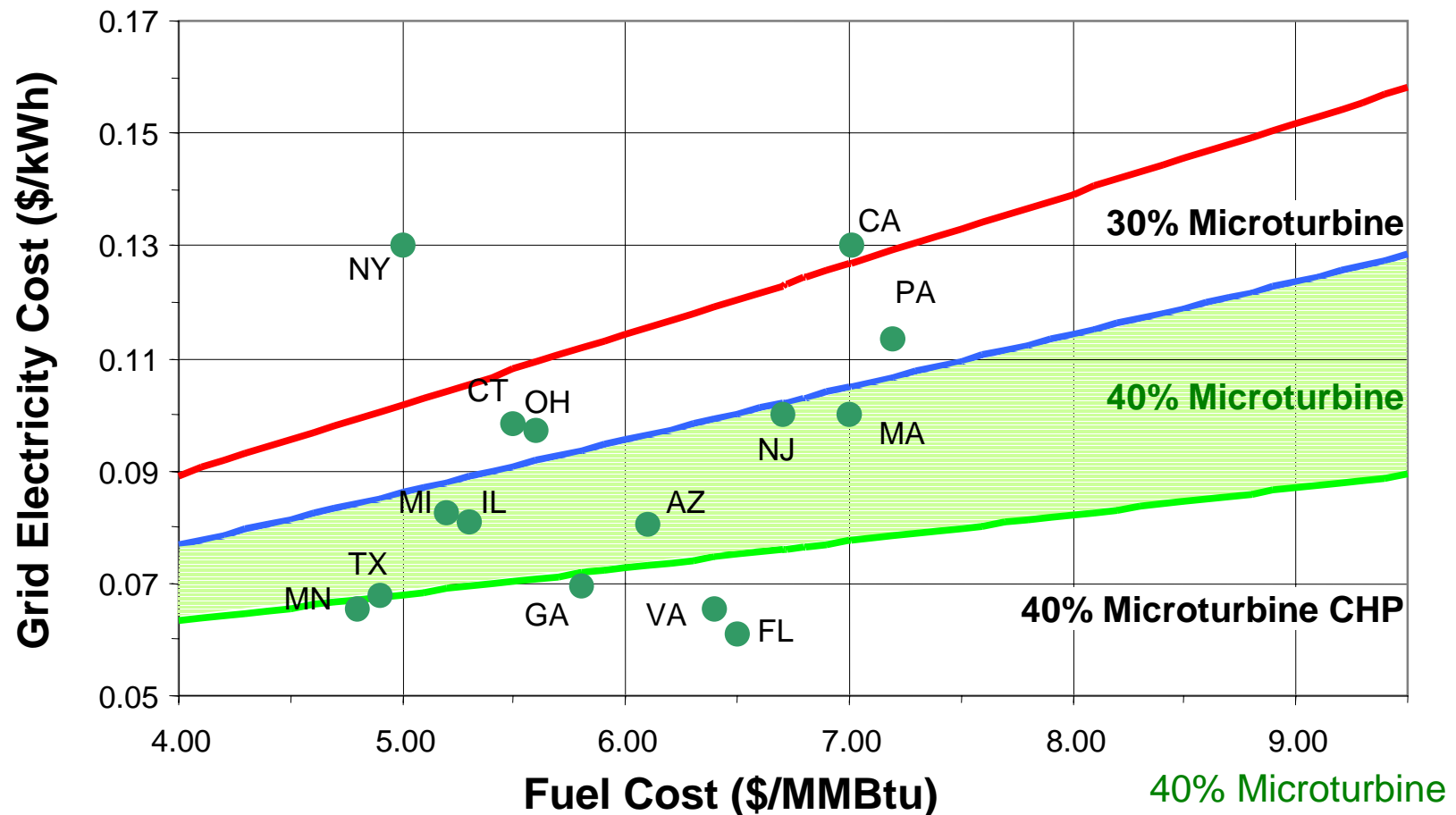




## Target 40% Microturbine Competitive in Many States

Attractive economics for > 30% of US population

- 4-year customer payback of installed equipment @ \$700/kW
- No credit taken for reliability, low emissions, or avoided transmission upgrade





## ***UTC Distributed Generation Growth Aligned with DOE Goals***

---

### **DOE Advanced Microturbine System Goals**

- Electrical efficiency = 40%
- NOx = 7 PPM on natural gas fuel
- Multi-fuel capability
- 11,000 hour between major overhaul
- System cost = \$500US/kW

### **UTC Approach**

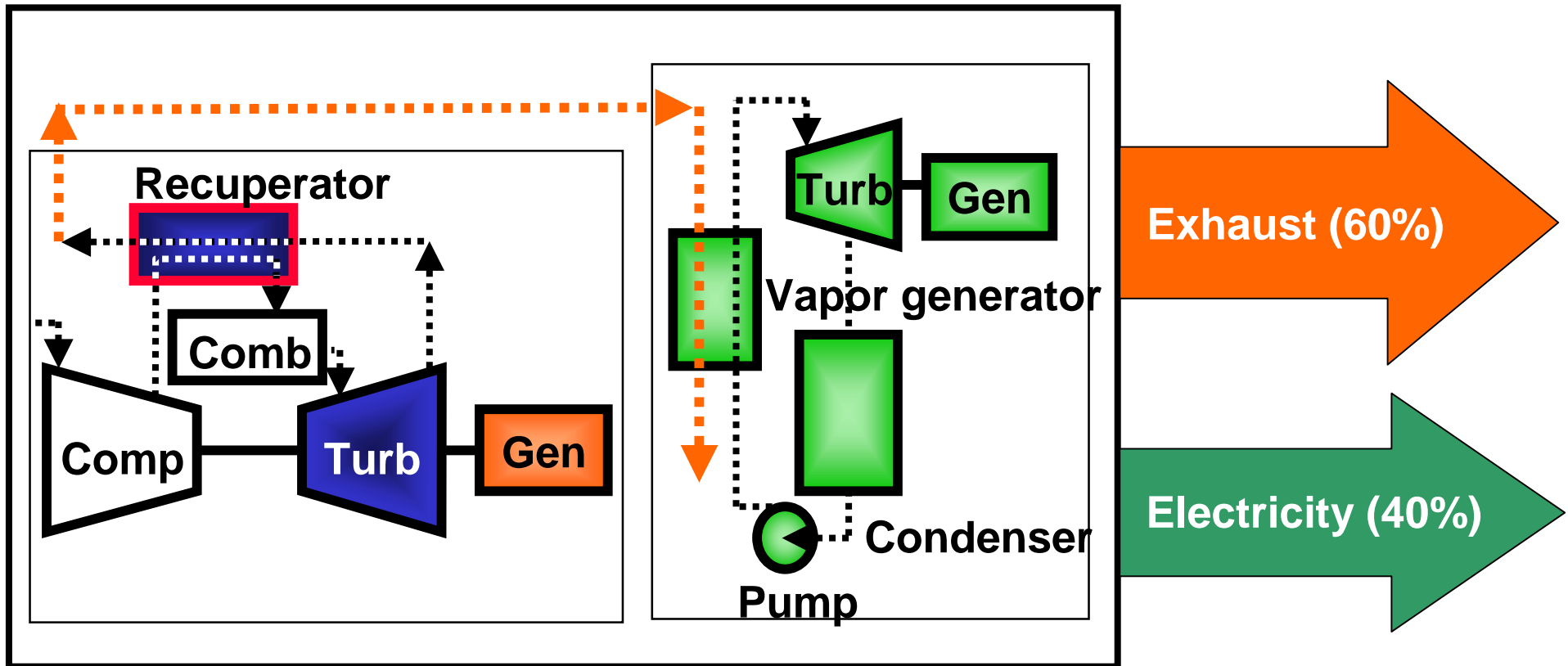
- Affordably increase P&W ST5-powered ENT400 microturbine from 30% to 40% electrical efficiency with NOx < 7 ppm
  - Demonstrate practical recuperated cycle
  - Improve selected component efficiency
  - Demonstrate bottoming cycle system efficiency



## UTC Advanced Microturbine System: 3-Part Strategy

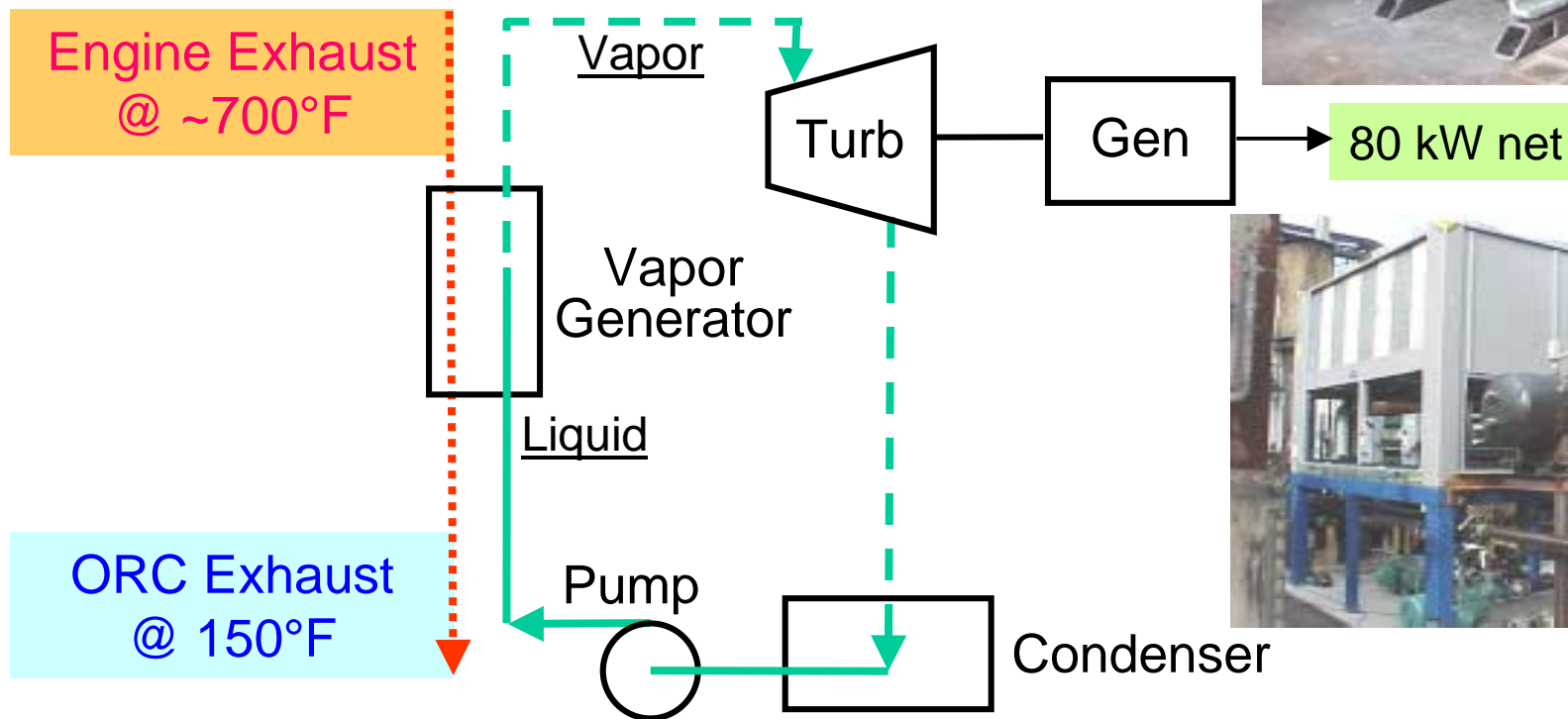
### Cycle improvement + Organic Rankine Cycle Improve System Efficiency

- Hotter Engine: Efficiency gain = 3 points
- Improved Electrical: Efficiency gain = 1 point
- Recover Waste Heat: Efficiency gain = 7 points



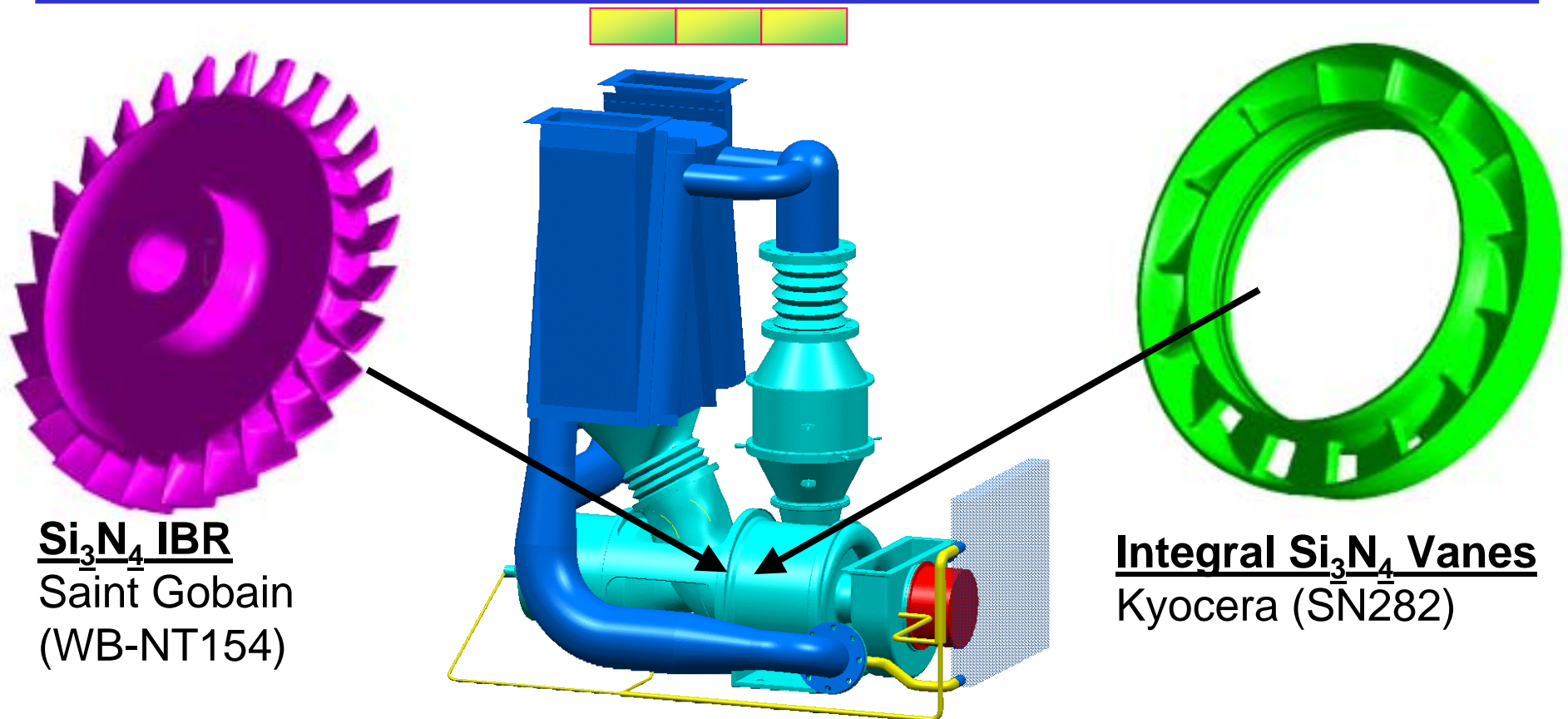


## Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) System





## Ceramics Used for Vane and Integrally-Bladed Rotor (IBR)



### Government Labs/Companion Programs

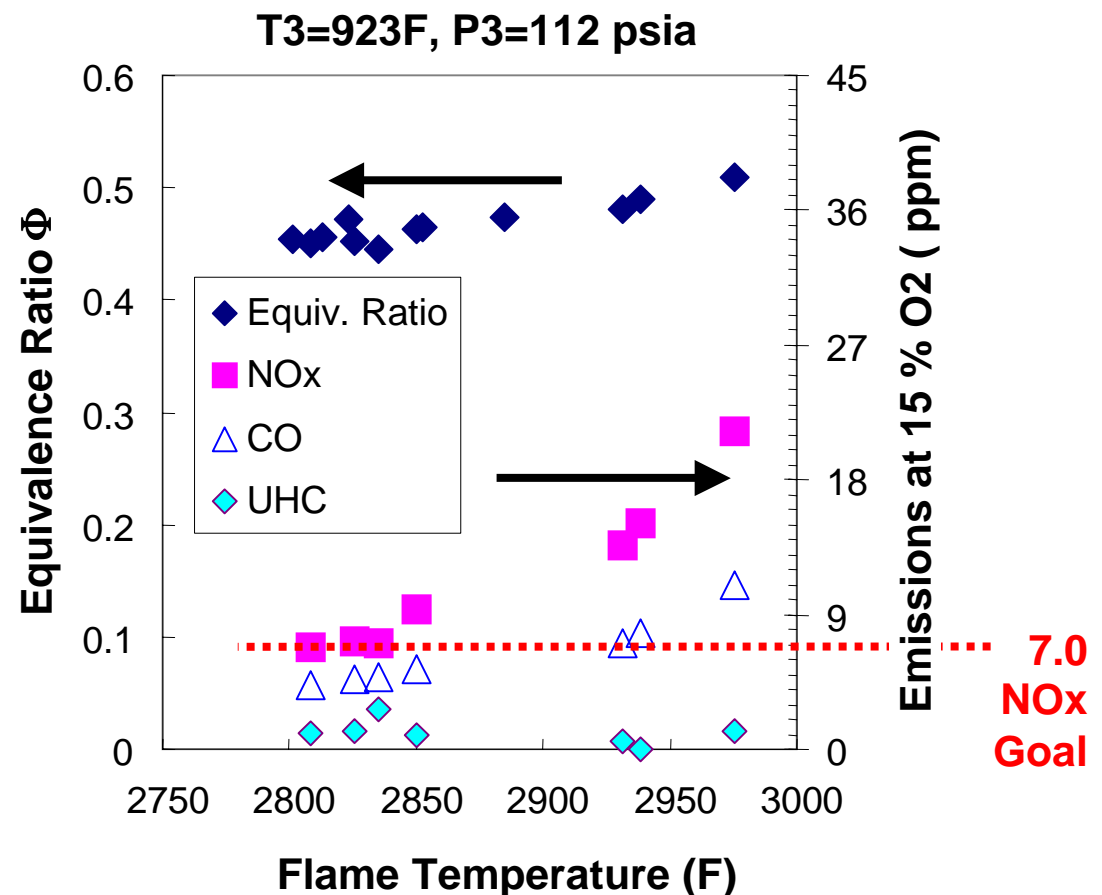
- ORNL-HTML – Characterizing silicon nitride materials, both with and without EBC
- NASA-UEET– Developing high temperature EBC for CMC
- Navy/DoE – Developing EBC for Silicon Nitride



## ***Fuel Staging to Sustain Low Emissions 70-100% Power***

### **Preliminary Tests Near 7 ppm NOx**

- NOx < 7 ppm and CO & UHC < 10 ppm
  - Attained NOx, CO, and UHC < 9 ppm over ~75-100% power turndown
- Low pressure oscillations (<0.3 psi amplitude) achieved over turndown range
- Preferred staging strategy identified for emissions and stability margin





## Key Future Milestones Leading to Field Demonstration

---

### 2002

- ✓ Demonstrate 80 kW from ORC (February 02 – **Completed**)
- Demonstrate 5-point increase in system electrical efficiency with ORC (August 02)
- Perform integrated microturbine/ORC test (September 02)
- Demonstrate combustor emissions technology for  $\text{NO}_x < 7$  ppm and  $\text{CO} < 10$  ppm (November 02)

### 2003

- Demonstrate ceramic turbine performance in core engine (June 03)

### 2004

- Demonstrate 40% electrical efficiency, low  $\text{NO}_x$  performance in engine system (April 04)

### 2005

- Initiate >4000 hr field tests to demonstrate life (January 05)





## ***What MTG is Right for a Fuel Cell Hybrid System?***

---

- **The right system must balance performance, cost, and risk**
  - **MTG must be profitable - the markets are still developing!**
    - Broad product applicability
      - Fired MTG and FC Hybrid
      - **Integration options**
    - Affordable efficiency
      - Recuperator performance and life
  - **High system RAM - Reliability, Availability, Maintainability**
  - **Component and system stability under transients**